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BOROUGH OF THETFORD



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR
1957.



STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health
ROBERT N.C. McCURDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
R.C.R. ROBINSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

COMMITTEES concerned with matters of PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health, Highways and Town Planning Committee.
Waterworks Committee.
Parks and Pleasure Grounds Committee.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	7,096
Population (estimated at mid-year by Registrar General) ...	4,750
Number of inhabited houses	1,609
Rateable Value	£40,332
Product of ld. Rate	£157

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended 31st December, 1957
To the Thetford Borough Council.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1957.

There were several favourable trends in the health of the District during the year. The Birthrate rose to 20.2 per thousand of the population, and remains well above the national rate of 16.1, and the number of stillbirths remained at the low level of the previous year.

The Deathrate fell to 13.1 per thousand of the population but is still above the national rate of 11.5. There was a marked decrease in the number of infants dying under the age of one year.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis, but two fresh cases were again notified. A widespread epidemic of measles occurred during the year.

Of the three cases of poliomyelitis notified, all were paralytic and one of them did not survive.

The case of meningitis notified was not confirmed.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Regulation 20.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations.

Food Poisoning.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified, but the cause was not ascertained.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births	47	49	96
Stillbirths	1	0	1

POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, BIRTHS, BIRTHRATE, STILLBIRTHS, STILLBIRTH RATES, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population	4,550	4,590	4,600	4,650	4,750
Births (total)	94	81	88	82	96
Birthrate per 1,000 of population	20.7	17.6	19.1	17.6	20.2
Stillbirths	2	3	2	1	1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 of population	0.44	0.65	0.43	0.22	0.21
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	20.8	35.7	22.2	12.0	10.3

DEATHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All ages	33	29	62
Infants under 1 year	0	1	1

Causes of death of infants under 1 year.

Congenital malformations ...	0	1	1
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POPULATION AT MID-YEAR, DEATHS, DEATHRATE, INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population	4,550	4,590	4,600	4,650	4,750
Deaths	67	76	101	87	62
Deathrate per 1,000 of population	14.8	16.6	22.0	18.7	13.1
Infant Deaths	2	0	2	5	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	21.3	0	22.7	60.9	10.4

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Cause	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Tuberculosis	0	0	1	0	0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	3	7	5	5	5
Other notifiable infectious diseases	0	0	0	0	1
Motor vehicle and other accidents	1	3	0	0	0
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0	1	1	2	1
Cancer, all other sites	13	8	13	5	7

DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES (compiled from returns submitted by the District Registrar).

Age Group	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	0	1	1
1 and under 5	1	0	1
5 " " 10	1	0	1
10 " " 20	0	0	0
20 " " 30	1	0	1
30 " " 40	0	0	0
40 " " 50	0	1	1
50 " " 60	2	1	3
60 " " 70	8	3	11
70 " " 80	8	7	15
80 " " 90	10	14	24
90 and over	2	2	4
Total	33	29	62

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGES ABOVE 1 YEAR AND BELOW 50.

Age Group	Sex	Cause
1 to 5	Male	Cirrhosis of liver.
5 to 10	Male	Polioencephalitis
20 to 30	Male	Uraemia
40 to 50	Female	Carcinoma of colon

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES (Registrar General's Short List).

List No.	Cause	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6	Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0	1
8	Measles	0	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0	0	0
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	0	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	0	0
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	3	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	0	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	4	9
18	Coronary disease, angina	5	4	9
19	Hypertension with heart disease	0	0	0
20	Other heart disease	8	11	19
21	Other circulatory disease	3	0	3
22	Influenza	0	0	0
23	Pneumonia	2	1	3
24	Bronchitis	1	1	2
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	1	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	0	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34	All other accidents	0	0	0
35	Suicide	0	0	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
	All causes	33	29	62

THE FOLLOWING TABLE COMPARES BIRTHRATES, DEATHRATES, ETC., OF THIS DISTRICT WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORFOLK IN 1957.

	England and Wales.	Norfolk.	District.
Birthrate	16.1	15.4	20.2
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	22.4	22.5	10.3
Deathrate	11.5	11.7	13.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	23.0	22.5	10.4
Tuberculosis deathrate per 1,000 population	0.11	0.07	0.0
Lung Cancer deathrate per 1,000 population	0.43	0.29	0.21

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Disease	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Tuberculosis, all sites ...	0	0	1	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	23	1	0	1	1
Whooping cough ...	5	27	2	4	15
Erysipelas ...	1	1	1	0	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	0	2	1	3	2
Dysentery ...	0	4	3	0	0
Measles ...	144	11	14	1	261
Poliomyelitis	1	0	1	0	3
Pneumonia ...	10	4	5	6	2
Food poisoning ...	0	0	1	0	2
Infectious jaundice ...	0	0	1	1	0
Puerperal pyrexia	0	0	0	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1957, BY AGES.

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Cerebro-spinal fever..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough..	2	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	15
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Measles ...	4	100	151	5	0	1	0	0	261
Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Food poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Puerperal pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1957, BY MONTH OF NOTIFICATION.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scarlet fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Whooping cough	0	5	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Measles	0	1	9	105	87	57	2	0	0	0	0	0	261
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Puerperal pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957, COMPARED WITH 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
31.12.56.	7	14	21	4	2	6	27
31.12.57.	8	14	22	3	2	5	27

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and my colleagues on the staff, for their continued support and help during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT N. C. McCURDY,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the year 1957.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public supply is derived from a deep well into chalk within the district boundary. The supply remained satisfactory in quality but as regards quantity there was, during a hot dry spell in the summer, a period when the supply had to be restricted. During this period the Canning Factory required larger quantities of water than usual and together with the widespread use of hoses both by day and by night, the demand exceeded the supply thereby necessitating certain restrictions. Approximately 252,830 gallons of water were pumped per day of which 146,260 gallons per day were used for industrial purposes and 106,570 gallons per day for domestic use. Compared with the figures for the year 1956, less water was used for industrial purposes, but a larger quantity went for domestic uses which can be accounted for by the substitution of water closets for pail and earth closets in the areas of the town connected to the sewers. Many houses also now have bathrooms.

The average domestic consumption per head per day amounted to 22 gallons.

Water samples were taken at regular intervals throughout the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for both Chemical and Bacteriological examination. Copies of Chemical Analysis Reports are given as an appendix. In addition samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Bacteriological examination only and the results showed that the water supply to the town was bacteriologically of a highly satisfactory standard.

Practically all houses within the district have a piped water supply, either direct into the house or to within the curtilage of the house.

Approximately 400 yards of 3 inch main was laid to serve Council houses erected in Fulmerston Road.

BATHING STATION ON RIVER.

Samples of water from the River Little Ouse were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. With the results of the examination and investigations carried out upstream from the bathing pool it was considered that the water was quite safe for bathing purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year under review work proceeded on Contract 'B' Reconnection to Sewers, Area No. 2. All work included in this contract to reconnect the sink and bath wastes of 118 properties was completed giving owners a drain within the curtilage of their premises to which a water closet could be connected. Work was also commenced on Contract "C" for the reconnection of a further 77 properties.

In addition to the above, 8 properties having cesspools only, and 93 properties with vault or pail closets provided as sanitary accommodation, were connected and/or converted and connected to the new sewer by their owners. Grants of £20 or half the sum of the cost of a complete connection, whichever is the least; or grants of up to £10 for connection of a water closet only where the Council have themselves reconnected the sink wastes free of charge, have been paid to owners. During the year 69 such grants were authorised for payment by the Council.

Closet Accommodation.

The changes during the year were as follows:-

- (i) Addition of 10 water closets for new houses.
- (ii) Conversion of 93 vaults and pails to water closets.

Conservancy.

The weekly collection of soil, from every premise having a pail closet, has been carried out by Contract. Means of disposal was to farm land and/or to small pits on a site owned by the Council and situated well outside the town area.

Vaults and cesspools were emptied, as required, by contract and as a free service to the occupiers. The number of vaults and cesspools emptied in this way was as follows:-

Cesspools	...	...	...	...	51
Vaults	...	...	...	...	58

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection of refuse is carried out on a weekly basis and covers the whole district except for approximately 12 properties which, because of their extreme isolation from the collection routes, cannot be accommodated. The collection is direct from the houses and where possible rear collections are made. The type of vehicle used was a "Karrier side loading, rear tipping vehicle of 12 cubic yards capacity, manned by a Driver-loader and 3 loaders.

Provision is made for the collection of Trade Refuse at a fixed quarterly charge which varies with the number of bins collected from each premise.

The means of disposal of refuse is by semi-controlled tipping at a disused pit outside the built-up area of the town. One member of the vehicle crew carries out tip maintenance on $2\frac{1}{2}$ days in every week.

Regular inspections of the tip were made and periodic treatments carried out by the rodent operator to destroy rats.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

As a result of the housing survey in 1955 it was considered that 140 houses were unfit for human habitation and should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts over a period of six years.

The following table summarises action taken during the year:-

Number of defects remedied by informal action	...	...	...	...	81
Number of demolition orders made during the year	.	...	...	...	11
Number of closing orders made during the year	...	...	...	...	3
Undertakings by owners not to re-let dwellings until repairs completed		...	...	...	6
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure				...	2

The survey of properties in the St. Mary's Row area comprising 18 houses and a bakehouse was completed and detailed reports and plans submitted to the Council. The St. Mary's Row, Thetford (No. 1) and St. Mary's Row, Thetford (No. 2) Clearance Areas were declared, and subsequently a Compulsory Purchase Order was made.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants.

A number of owners took advantage of the facilities provided under the above Act to make applications to the Council for grant aid to improve their houses. The usual improvements covered by the grants were for the installation of baths, sinks, hot and cold water supply, water closets, drainage, proper ventilation and facilities for the storage of food. 21 such applications were made. The grant is conditional upon the house being brought into a good state of repair and to that end detailed inspections of each house were made and full schedules of the works required were prepared and forwarded to the owners concerned. On receipt of these schedules one application was dropped.

Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants (Cont'd.)

The total of grant aid paid to applicants during the year amounted to £2,495.

Number of new houses erected and occupied was as follows:-

Private Dwellings 10

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table summarises the inspections made during the year by your Public Health Inspector:-

Description	Inspections	Informal notices	No. abated.
Drainage of Premises	178	29	29
Survey of house drainage for connection to new sewer	116	-	-
General Nuisances	249	118	112
Infectious Diseases	5 (3 Poliomyelitis)	2 disinfections	-
Rats and Mice	See Section "Damage by Pests Act, 1949"		
Dangerous Structures	22	8	8
Verminous and filthy premises	34	12 2 disinfestations	12
Housing Investigations (re application for Council Houses)	11	-	-
Housing General	184	See Section "Housing".	
Factories	138	15	15
Bakehouses	9	1	1
Butchers Shops	58	7	7
Food Shops and Premises	128	18	18
Restaurants and Cafes	36	5	5
Fried Fish Shops	16	3	3
Ice-Cream Premises	38	-	-
Milk Stores	10	-	-
Market Stalls	78	8	8
Public Houses	12	1	1
Marine Store Dealers	14	-	-
Slaughterhouses	317	1	1

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council employ one man on a part-time basis for the destruction of rats and mice. The Rodent Operator attended a Refresher Course arranged by the Ministry's Infestation Control Division which was intended to keep operators up to date in methods of rodent control and to enliven their interest in the work.

The undermentioned inspections and course of treatments have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the above Act which states that - "It will be the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as is practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice."

It will be noted that every dwelling, business premise, farm, allotment - in fact every property within the Borough boundary - received at least one visit during the year.

An illuminated Display Unit on the subject of Rodent Control was obtained on loan from the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and displayed in a shop window in the centre of the town for a period of one week.

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural.
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (Inc. Council Houses) (2)	All other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3. (4)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	20	1520	280	1820	14
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	-	38	6	44	-
(b) Survey under the Act	20	1482	274	1776	14
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Rats (Minor)	9	105	11	125	4
(b) Mice (Major)	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Mice (Minor)	1	14	1	16	-
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	11	119	10	140	-
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	2	2	4
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance treatment for rats in sewers.	All new sewers in the town were test baited. No takes of prebait were observed over a period of 7 days. It has now been recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Infestation Control Division) that no further test is necessary until December, 1959, when a fully representative and prolonged test bait be carried out. In the meantime Vertical Block Control methods are recommended if any surface infestation found is suspected of having connection with adjacent sewers.				

Note: The above figures in each case relate to the number of properties inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

FOOD INSPECTION.

(i) Milk Supply.

Milk Distribution has been satisfactory and the one dairy situated in the district has maintained a good standard of cleanliness. Regular inspections of all vehicles used in the area for the distribution of milk have been made to ensure that cleanliness was observed by personnel to prevent contamination of milk in transit.

There are four registered distributors of milk in the District, two of whom hold Dealers Licences to retail "Pasteurised" Milk; one holds licences to retail Tuberculin Tested and "Pasteurised" Milk and one has a Supplementary licence to retail Pasteurised Milk. All supplies of Pasteurised Milk are obtained from outside the district.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1957 which concerned certain areas in Norfolk, including the Borough of Thetford, came into force on 25th November, 1957 and since that date all milk sold by retail in the Borough has been Designated Milk.

(ii) Meat and Other Foods.

A considerable quantity of meat and other foods were examined during the year resulting in the following list of foods being condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption:-

Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630 lbs.
Tinned Peaches	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,299 lbs.
Milk Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 lbs.
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 lbs.
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Various other tinned foods	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	114 tins

The method of disposal of condemned food was by incineration carried out mainly at the Corporation tip.

MEAT.

Slaughterhouses.

The two private slaughterhouses licenced in 1954 for a period of five years continued to serve three of the six butchers shops in the area. The three butchers who do not kill for themselves obtain their meat supplies from outside the Borough area.

One slaughterhouse has been approved as a Deadweight Certification Centre by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food where pigs only may be presented by producers and certified as eligible for the guarantee payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. Your Public Health Inspector is the appointed Certifying Officer for which a fee is payable to the Council.

334 pigs were weighed and certified as eligible for the guarantee payment under the Scheme.

Although the number of animals killed has not been large, some 317 visits have been paid to the slaughterhouses necessitated by the frequency of slaughtering in small quantities.

The general quality of the animals inspected at the slaughterhouses has been good, mainly because the butchers have been able to select the animals at markets and have not been forced to take the first that comes. The total amount of fresh meat and offal condemned as unsound and unfit for food was as follows:-

All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci		Tuberculosis Only	
Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat
426	63	293	731

Slaughterhouses (Cont'd.)

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	213	-	1	384	644	-
Number inspected	213	-	1	384	644	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	-	-	11	13	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.09%	-	-	2.87%	2.02%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.16%	-	-	-	3.26%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Premises.

The legislation in the form of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 and gave added powers to securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in the handling and wrapping of food. Briefly the Regulations dealt with the requirements relating to (1) persons engaged in handling food; (2) Food premises, including facilities for personal cleanliness, washing of food and equipment, provision of sinks and wash hand basins with supplies of hot and cold water, and for the general good construction and repair and cleanliness of the structure of food rooms; and (3) the requirements relating to stalls, and the transport and handling of meat, plus many other provisions connected with the supply of clean food.

Regular inspections were made at all the food businesses in the district when advice was given and where necessary letters were sent requesting certain works to bring the premises up to the standards required.

In addition to the personal approach on the subject of clean food, Abstracts of the requirements of the Regulations, together with posters to bring the attention of food traders and all persons handling food to the importance of preventing contamination of food by flies, dirt, infected hands etc., were sent to all occupiers of food premises.

It is again emphasised that the general public can help to a great extent in the clean food campaign by complaining at food premises concerned of any unhygienic practices they may notice such as blowing into paper bags; licking fingers when picking up wrapping paper; or handling food with dirty hands and nails; wearing dirty protective clothing, smoking in rooms where open food is kept.

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:-

- (1) For the purpose of "the preparation of fish by any process of cooking, for sale for human consumption" 3
- (2) For the purpose of the "sale of Ice-cream" 12
- (3) For the purpose of "the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption including the preparation of meat by any process of cooking 6

The number of food premises in the area by type of business is as follows:-

Type of Business	No.
Cafes, Restaurants	14
Greengrocers	14
Grocers	20
Confectionery, Cakes etc.	26
Public Houses	16
Fried Fish Shops	3
Wet Fish Shops	3
Bakehouses	2
General Stores	11
Butchers Shops	6
Sale of Ice-Cream	12

Ice-Cream.

There are 12 premises registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale only of Ice-Cream. In all cases the Ice-Cream is sold as wrapped.

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination and the reports received showed the samples to be graded as under:-

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grade III	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	78	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	53	6	-
Total	55	138	15	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

Part I of the Act (Cont'd)

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	6	6	-	-	-
Total	21	21	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work						
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

R. C. R. ROBINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood,
Analytical and Consulting Chemists,
Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
Norwich.

29th April, 1957.

Cert. No. 84.I

Lab. No. 5033/W

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received 10th April, 1957

Marked Deep Well - Public Supply taken from reservoir at Waterworks.

Appearance when received clear.

Nature of Deposit nil.

Colour nil Odour nil

Reaction neutral pH 7.3 Taste satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	negligible trace	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02	Total	245
Nitrate nitrogen:	8	Carbonate (temporary)	190
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	55
Chlorine as chlorides	20	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	190
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr. 27° C.)	0.28	Free carbon dioxide	18
		Total solids (at 180°C.)	350
		Iron (total)	nil
		Metals in solution other than iron	nil

OPINION.

This analysis differs only in unimportant points from the last (see our Cert. No. 433H, dated 13th August, 1956). The water is of good organic quality and the chemical analysis as a whole shows no evidence of pollution. The total hardness is approximately 17° Clark, and the free carbonic acid is not high, so that corrosive action on metals is not to be expected. The appearance, odour, and taste of the water are all satisfactory and in our opinion it is well adapted to the purposes of a public supply.

(Signed) Lincolne Sutton and Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood,
Analytical and Consulting Chemists,
Clarence House,
6, Clarence Road,
Norwich.

6th June, 1957.

Cert. No. 212.I

Lab. No. 5236/W.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received 22nd May, 1957

Marked: Bore at Railway Cottages, Two-Mile-Bottom, Thetford.

Appearance when received: clear; trace rusty deposit.

Nature of Deposit: iron compounds; organic debris; trace chalk.

Colour: nil

Odour: nil

Reaction: faintly alkaline pH 7.5 Taste: satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen:	0.01	Hardness as CaCO_3 :	
Albuminoid nitrogen:	0.04	Total	305
Nitrate nitrogen:	7	Carbonate (temporary):	190
Nitrite nitrogen:	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent):	115
Chlorine as chlorides:	18	Alkalinity as CaCO_3 :	190
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr. 27° C.)	0.42	Free carbon dioxide:	16
		Total solids (at 180°C.):	455
		Iron (total):	1.35
		Metals in solution: other than iron	nil

OPINION.

The organic quality of this water is very good and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The total hardness approximates to 21° Clark, which is about the average for East Anglian waters, and about 8° of this is permanent hardness. The free carbonic acid content is low and the pH is on the alkaline side of neutrality, so that this water would not be expected to have any corrosive action on metals. A trace of iron is present, no doubt inherent in the water, which gives rise to a rusty deposit on standing. This may be somewhat of a nuisance to consumers but is of course without effect on health. Other metals were absent from the sample, which was of satisfactory odour and taste.

In our opinion this water is fit for drinking purposes. Its suitability for general domestic purposes would be improved if the iron were removed by appropriate treatment, but many waters are in general use in East Anglia containing as much iron as this.

(Signed) Lincolne Sutton and Wood.

